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defrayed out of the private funds; or in cases of the insufficiency of the latter, by the firms individually.

Such assistance not to exceed six weeks.

Art. 27. Extraordinary assistance of the kind specified in Art. 15 is granted by the administrative commission, as it sees fit, to the relations of deceased persons having no claim to a pension; to workmen who are severely injured, but not incapable of working; or to old and infirm workmen not included in the 4th section of Art. 18.

In any case, the funds of the institution cannot be appropriated to workmen in the employment of firms not associated.

Art. 28. The proprietors of associated establishments are consulted and give their advice upon all demands for pensions or extraordinary assistance addressed to the administrative commission of the institution by workmen or their families.

Art. 29. They transmit every three months to the administrative commission of the institution the amount of the sums due to it.

Art. 30. The pensions are paid fortnightly, and, in every possible case, at the mines where the workman or his family are located.

Art. 31. When the funds of the institution permit, the administrative commission appropriates a portion to the building of schools in the vicinity of the principal mines, into which all the children of workmen employed by associated firms are admitted gratuitously.

CHAP. IV.

Art. 32. Before the publication of the documents alluded to in Art. 12, the administrative commission give annual notice to the general assembly of associated proprietors, who are convened for that purpose. At the same sitting, one-fourth of the members who retire from the commission are renewed.

Art. 33. Each firm has a vote at the general meeting.

Art. 34. No change can be made in these statutes without calling a special meeting of all the associated companies. This meeting is convened by notices sent to the various establishments, and an advertisement of the same is twice inserted in the provincial journals, by order of the administrative commission.

Any modifications must be adopted by three-fourths of the members present, and the latter must constitute the majority of the associated establishments.

Art. 35. These statutes, with any modifications which may be adopted, will be submitted for the Royal approbation.

The Institution is established this day, 30th Sept., 1841.

Notices of the Commerce of Russia. Abstracted from a paper by
A. SLOWACZYNKI.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 21st March, 1842.]

THE want of protection and favour to commerce in Russia, together with the ignorance which there exists concerning the wants, manufactures, and commerce of other countries, constrains the native Russians, like the Jews in Poland, to petty trading in the towns or on the frontier;

leaving foreign merchants to come to their shores in search of what they may require. Next to the maritime commerce of Russia its overland trade with Asia challenges attention; its great mart being the celebrated annual fair of Nijni Novgorod. But it will be desirable first to describe in brief the commercial body of Russia. The following numerical statements are derived from the official publications of the government, but great allowances must be made for inaccuracies, and for exaggerations arising from double entries, especially in the accounts of the inland trade by canals.

It appears that the body of merchants comprised,—

| In 1835. | In 1836. | |
|----------|----------|--|
| 695 | 889 | Merchants of the first guild. |
| 1,547 | 1,874 | Traders of the second ditto. |
| 30,999 | 33,808 | Ditto of the third ditto. |
| .. | 46 | Foreign merchants established in Russia. |
| 7,976 | 8,345 | Warehousemen. |
| 4,992 | 5,299 | Peasants having liberty to trade. |

46,209 . . 50,261 { Being the total number of persons devoted to commerce among a population of 56,000,000.

The merchants of the first guild declared, in 1839, to a capital of 44,550,000 paper roubles; the merchants of the second guild, to 37,480,000 roubles; those of the third, to 270,464,000 roubles; and the foreign merchants, to 2,300,000 roubles; making a total of 354,694,000 roubles.

This statement shows, however, only official amounts, guessed from the number of registered merchants, and in proportion to the tax which they pay into the Treasury: a merchant of the first guild may be considered accordingly as possessing a capital of 50,000 roubles; a merchant of the second 20,000; and a merchant of the third 8,000 roubles. These amounts will be found correct if multiplied by the number of merchants. The merchants, however, are taxed at fixed rates, without relation to the capital which they really possess. Foreign merchants always belong to the first guild, and pay taxes accordingly.

Each guild enjoys particular privileges. The first guild is composed of two classes. Merchants of the first class are permitted to engage in foreign commerce, to become bankers and contractors, and to be owners of ships; they are entitled to certain distinctions, such as appearing at court on grand occasions, wearing a sword, and having four horses to their carriages: they must, however, give precedence to nobles by birth, the military, and public functionaries. The rest of the merchants of the first guild are allowed only two horses to their carriage, and are not permitted to carry a sword or to appear at court; but they possess the other mercantile privileges of foreign commerce, banks, and contracts. Merchants of the second guild may engage in general commerce, and are restricted to the limits of the empire; but they may trade with foreigners in raw materials for manufacture. They are exempt from corporal punishment, except for high treason, and can purchase estates without serfs; being allowed also to have serfs in their manufactories, subject to an express condition; that they are to be always employed in the same manufactory, and not otherwise. Merchants of the third guild are at liberty to engage in retail trade throughout the country, and in wholesale within the limits

of their respective governments. They may be proprietors of taverns, weaving concerns, and barges; they may attend fairs and markets, contract for government works under 12,000 roubles, and rent farms of a like annual value. In other matters they are upon an equality with the generality of citizens, and are not always exempt from corporal punishment.

The following is the established tariff for the three guilds of native merchants :—

| Taxes on each Merchant. | Guilds. | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | First. | Second. | Third. |
| | Paper Roubles.* | Paper Roubles. | Paper Roubles. |
| To the Imperial Treasury 4 per cent. on the capital for the two first guilds, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the third | 2,000 | 800 | 200 |
| For the maintenance of roads and inland navigation | 200 | 80 | 20 |
| Provincial tax | 125 | 50 | 20 |
| Town ditto | 125 | 50 | 20 |
| Parish funds | 375 | 150 | 60 |
| Total per annum . . . | 2,825 | 1,130 | 320 |

Foreign merchants residing in Russia pay the taxes of the first guild, but are not considered members of it, unless naturalized by the Senate. It is absolutely necessary for them to be admitted to the first guild by letters patent, before they can become owners of any manufactory.

The value of the imports and exports of recent years is stated as follows :—

| | <i>Imports.</i> | <i>Exports.</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Roubles. | Roubles. |
| In 1834 . . . | 218,093,452 | 230,429,880 |
| 1835 . . . | 232,766,065 | 227,724,438 |
| 1836 . . . | 237,251,204 | 283,748,233 |
| 1837 . . . | 251,757,177 | 264,485,160 |
| 1838 . . . | 247,715,492 | 313,525,687 |
| Total for five years | <u>1,177,582,390</u> | <u>1,319,913,398</u> |
| Per annum . . . | <u>235,516,478</u> | <u>263,982,679</u> |

The following statements show that the increase in the imports consists principally in articles of luxury, and especially in wine and spirituous liquors; and that St. Petersburg receives the largest proportion of the whole imports; being in great part luxuries for the capital, which pay for the raw produce exported from the provinces.

* The bank paper rouble of 100 kopeks, which is the ordinary integer of computation, and the one here used, unless otherwise specified, is worth about 1*l.* 10*c.* French, or 1*ld.* English; the silver rouble of 360 kopeks being worth nearly 3*s.* 3*d.*

| Imports. | | Average from 1827 to 1832, as estimated by M. Schubert. | Average Quantities from 1828 to 1837. | Quantities Returned for 1838. |
|---|------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Unrefined Sugar | Roubles. | 32,000,000 | 1,455,189 | 1,534,908 |
| Coffee | | 5,000,000 | 125,101 | 101,901 |
| Cotton, raw and spun | 31,000,000 | Raw 160,981 Spun 528,475 | 326,707 | |
| Cotton Fabrics | 5,500,000 | | 606,667 | |
| Linen Cloths | .. | 11,127,480 | 13,977,561 | |
| Colouring matters | 20,000,000 | 829,530 | 1,459,710 | |
| Raw and Spun Silk | 3,500,000 | 13,451,719 | 19,689,598 | |
| Silk Fabrics | 9,000,000 | 12,479 | 11,650 | |
| Woolen Cloths | 7,500,000 | 8,937,560 | 11,876,068 | |
| Wine | 11,000,000 | 8,758,360 | 8,852,432 | |
| Machines and utensils of all kinds | .. | 14,190,283 | 18,569,140 | |
| Tea | 5,600,000 | 1,747,783 | 4,398,793 | |
| Dried Fruits | 4,500,000 | .. | .. | |
| Tobacco | 2,750,000 | .. | .. | |
| Lead | 1,500,003 | .. | .. | |
| Gold and Silver, entered as imported goods | 32,000,000 | .. | 26,005,277 | |
| Exports. | | | | |
| Hemp amounts to nearly one-third of the entire Exports; it is exported raw, spun, in cloths and cordage, oil and seed | 80,000,000 | .. | .. | |
| Flax and Hemp-seed | 13,500,000 | 651,510 | 1,007,484 | |
| Hemp and Flax Oil | 3,000,000 | 330,790 | 92,094 | |
| Hemp in the rough | 26,000,000 | 2,607,650 | 3,210,221 | |
| Flax | 3,000,000 | 2,203,646 | 3,413,712 | |
| Cables and Cordages | .. | 306,922 | 269,745 | |
| Canvas for Sails | 11,500,000 | 193,312 | 210,995 | |
| Tallow, doubled since 1805 | 40,500,000 | 4,161,548 | 3,947,949 | |
| Corn and Flour | .. | 33,876,310 | 53,048,374 | |
| Among other Exports the most important are— | | | | |
| Skins | .. | 5,260,331 | 3,555,195 | |
| Leather | .. | 4,113,296 | 2,875,616 | |
| Iron | .. | 1,424,152 | 1,159,089 | |
| Brass | .. | 203,973 | 1,159,633 | |
| Wool | .. | 202,025 | 363,219 | |
| Raw Silk | .. | 64,263 | 83,915 | |
| Wax | .. | 38,089 | 24,603 | |
| Gold and Silver money | 5,930,700 | .. | .. | |

* The pood contains 40 Russian pounds, and is equal to 36lb. 1oz. 11dr. avoirdupoise.

† The tchettwert is equal to nearly 6 bushels English (5.953), or three-fourths of a quarter; so that 100 tchettwerts make nearly 75 quarters.

The maritime commerce of Russia is concentrated in the Baltic; and the city of St. Petersburg carries on a much larger trade than any other port. The port generally opens in May, and is closed in the middle of November. In 1840, 1,461 merchant vessels entered Cronstadt, its harbour, of which 675 were English, 270 German, 110 Russian, 89 Norwegian and Swedish, 83 Dutch, 75 Danish, 68 French, and 63 American. 1,445 vessels sailed the same year, 736 of which bore the English flag. In 1838, the imports were valued at 188,437,479 roubles; and the exports at 137,525,838 roubles.

Riga, the second port in the empire, exported, in 1837, to the value of 42,519,620 roubles, of which 24,374,982 were to England. Archangel, in the White Sea, has declined in importance; the number of vessels which entered it in the same year being only 373. Odessa, on the Black Sea, has risen rapidly into importance; being the centre of a coasting trade much more extensive than exists in the Baltic; its exports, in 1839, were valued at 23,000,000 roubles; and its imports at 11,000,000.

Inland, the merchants generally transport their goods by water, for it may be said that there are scarcely any other means in existence. The government publish, annually, tables of the inland navigation of the country, and of the value of the products thus conveyed. In 1837 the latter was estimated at 1,109,500,000 roubles, of which 149,000,000 roubles were destined for St. Petersburg, 23,000,000 for Moscow, 22,000,000 for Riga, and 11,000,000 for Archangel: 60,277 barks and rafts were employed: and 1,578 barks, and 778 rafts, containing merchandize valued at 16,378,720 roubles, wintered in the interior.

Nijni Novgorod, the seat of the fair which is the great mart for the central parts of Russia in Europe, and for the Asiatic trade, is 1,139 versts* from St. Petersburg, and 441 from Moscow.

It is difficult to conceive any scene more animated than its vast assembly from the different nations of western Europe, from the Frozen Ocean, from the frontiers of China, and from India, to the number of perhaps 600,000. The following is the statement recently circulated by authority respecting the fair of 1841. The day of commencement is the 29th of June, and the fair lasts until the end of the following month.

Asiatic products and merchandise are favoured beyond those of Europe by reduced or discriminating duties. The number of contracts entered into at the conclusion of each fair, in 1839, 1840, and 1841, for store-houses in the more preferable localities for the fair of the ensuing year, a portion of the rent of which, as the binding obligation, must be paid beforehand, was as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1839 . . . 827 | 1840 . . . 908 | 1841 . . . 958 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|

Total Value of Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.

| | Silver Roubles. | Paper Roubles. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| For sale | 50,506,606 | or 176,773,121 |
| Sold | 41,704,236 | ,, 145,964,826 |

| | Silver Roubles. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Increase in 1841 over 1840 | 2,875,249 |

* The verst is about two-thirds of an English mile.

Value of Russian Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.

| Articles. | For Sale. | Sold. |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cottons | Silver Roubles. 7,366,665 | Silver Roubles. 5,947,865 |
| Woollens | 3,448,275 | 2,620,175 |
| Linens and hempen cloths | 3,126,736 | 2,375,736 |
| Silks | 3,220,489 | 2,239,789 |
| Furs | 1,996,273 | 1,498,273 |
| Hides, leather tanned and manufactured | 1,043,583 | 876,083 |
| Produce of mines and forges; iron, copper, hardware, jewellery, &c. | 7,600,330 | 6,450,330 |
| Porcelain, earthenware, glass, and mirrors | 398,860 | 336,860 |
| Dried fish, caviar, fish oil, and glue | 513,778 | 473,278 |
| Wheat and flour | 2,850,750 | 1,645,750 |
| Wines of Russian growth, brandy, hydromel, &c. | 866,786 | 781,386 |
| Sugar from the refiners of St. Petersburg and Archangel (137,000 pounds), and other merchandise, such as wax candles, potash, soap, tobacco, paper, pens, &c. | 4,730,148 | 4,516,748 |
| Total Russian produce and manufactures | 37,132,693 | 29,762,473 |

Silver Roubles.
Increase in sales of Russian merchandise in 1841 over 1840 . 2,479,968

Quantities and Value of Merchandise from China and other parts of Asia, at the Fair in 1841.

| Articles. | Quantities and Value. | Total Value. |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| CHINA. | | |
| Tea | Silver Roubles. 50,000 7,107,500 | Silver Roubles. |
| Ditto, pressed in boards, for the use of the nomade tribes of the South | 5,500 231,825 | |
| Other products, such as silks, cottons, dye stuffs, toys, &c. | .. 12,150 | 7,351,475 |
| Sold, Silver Roubles | 6,921,473 | |
| BOKHARA. | | |
| Raw cotton | Poods 23,500 .. | |
| Cotton yarn | 39,600 .. | |
| ,"' stuffs (called Bokhara pieces). | 146,000 .. | |
| Shawls | .. 121,400 | |
| Turquoises | .. 48,000 | 1,085,557 |
| All sold | | |
| PERSIA, ARMENIA, GEORGIA. | | |
| Raw silk, of different qualities | Poods 1,975 180,812 | |
| Cotton yarn | 8,500 .. | |
| Furs, silks, fruits, &c. | | |
| Sold, Silver Roubles | 509,187 | 709,687 |
| Total | | 9,146,719 |
| Sold | | 8,516,217 |

Quantities of tea before 1839, 38,000 chests—in 1839, 34,000 chests—1840, 50,800 chests.

Statement of the Value of European and Colonial Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.

| Articles. | For Sale. | Sold. |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Woollens and Stuffs | Silver Roubles. 256,455 | Silver Roubles. 212,605 |
| Cottons | 510,830 | 423,290 |
| Linens, and Hempen goods | 192,300 | 180,700 |
| Silks. | 423,130 | 328,980 |
| Coffee, 7,200 poods | 100,800 | |
| Divers Merchandise, Oils, Prints, Confi- tures, &c. | 491,600 | 392,390 |
| Foreign Wines | 786,529 | 662,029 |
| Indigo, 9,180 poods | 918,000 | |
| Other Drugs | 547,550 | 1,225,550 |
| | 4,227,194 | 3,425,544 |
| European and Colonial Merchandise in 1840 | Silver Roubles. 4,451,581 | Silver Roubles. 3,648,081 |

*Educational Statistics, 1840-41. By SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE,
Esq., F.S.S.*

THE Appendix, No. 2, attached to the recently published volume of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, comprises the statistics of applications for aid from the Parliamentary grant, which have been considered and determined in the year 1840-41. This document is in a tabular form, but its materials have not been condensed so as to exhibit the results that may be deduced from them. This I have endeavoured to do with such portions as throw light on a few of the more prominent features of the subject.

The sum placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Committee of Council was 30,000*l.* This has given rise to 310 applications, the purport of which was, with but few exceptions, to obtain aid towards the erection of new school buildings, the total estimated cost of which appears to have amounted to 80,932*l. 17s.* This exhibits a proposed expenditure of 270 per cent. above the sum offered in aid of that purpose from the public funds; and it may be fairly inferred that a large proportion of this contemplated expenditure has been called into existence by the prospect of such aid.

The total number of children for which accommodation was to be provided in these new school buildings was 56,784, in 282 schools. In 28 cases (the difference between this last number and the total applications) the parties have not stated what number of children they proposed to accommodate. The total income upon which the promoters of these schools reckon for their support may be stated at about 18,250*l.*, to be derived from annual subscriptions and donations, annual collections, endowments, school fees, and other sources. Of this sum, 13,420*l. 8s.* appears as the amount of revenue which the applicants themselves state they expect to obtain from the above sources. In the case of 68 applications, the expected income is either said to be uncertain, or no answer is given to the query. To these cases I have applied the medium estimate of 2*d.* per week per head for each child for which they propose to